

220
A
DECLARATION

Made by the Earle of
NEW-CASTLE.
Governour of the Towne and County
of NEW-CASTLE.

And Generall of all His MAJESTIES Forces
raised in the Northerne parts of this Kingdome,
for the Defence of the same.

For his Resolution of Marching into
YORKSHIRE.

*As also a just Vindication of himselfe from that unjust
aspersiō laid upon him for entertaining some Popish
Recusants in his Forces.*

With other passages of consequence.

Printed for W. Webb. M. DC. XLIII.

NOV 11 1891

RECEIVED

THE

COUNTY

CLERK

OF

THE

COUNTY

OF

THE

COUNTY

OF

THE

**A DECLARATION made by the Earle of
New-castle, Governour of the Towne and
County of New-Castle, and Generall of His Ma-
jesties Forces raised in the Northerne
Parts of this Kingdome, &c.**

I Have now by His Majesties special Command and Commission for some months last past, resided in the town of *Newcastle* All which time I have proceeded in pursuance of the points of my Commission (which were none else but the preservation of this Towne, the County of *Northumberland*, and the *Bishoprick* of *Durham*, and the Liberty of the True Protestant Religion, of the Lawes of this Kingdome established by Parliaments, the Property of the Subjects, Persons, and Goods, and securing of this Port) with that integrity and tendernesse of His Majesties Honour, who doth passionately affect the safety and Liberty of the Subjects, in all the particulars above mentioned: That I have great and just occasion to blesse Almighty God for so prospering this his owne, and our Sovereigne His Servants worke, in my weak hands. As I am confident I have not yet miscarried in any one particular, wherein by God and His Majestie I have been intrusted. For whereas in most of the counties of this Kingdome, there are nothing to be heard but most pittifull, and yet most unpittied complaints of the Subjects, for the horrible violation of their Churches, and indignities offered to the service of God, unjust captivating of their Persons, exhausting of their purses by most racking exactions, plundering and pillaging of their Houses and Goods, against the Law of God, and the knowne Lawes of this Land; and all this exercised by a party who pretend nothing but the Religion of God, the Law of the Land, and the Liberty of the Subject, (and all this is done under pretence of Parliament power.) Yet (blessed be God for it) all they who live in these parts under my charge, can with one accord testifie, that as yet they have not tasted in the least degree any of these sharp outrages, either in their possessions, Persons or Goods, from that party in who they had little reason to put any trust, if by my Forces they had not beene kept under: Nor yet can any of that lawlesse party averre, that by any Forces of mine, or indeed any force at all, they have suffered under

der such wicked veaxtions, as they of their owne side in all places where they have had power, have used towards these who have continued in Loyalty and Obedience to His Majesty. And farther, that His Majesties Port and Haven; hath to his great benefit, and the comfort of all his good Subjects who adhere to him, been so secured as that now it remaineth as intirely at his Majesties devotion, as ever it did in times of highest peace and tranquillity.

But it hath not pleased God, That our Neighbours in *Yorke-shire*, and the adjacent Counties should enjoy the like calme, which hath moved many of the Prime Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County of *Yorke*, to remonstrate unto me their sufferings, which they endure from Sir *John Hotham* his son, and many their seditious and outrageous Complices, and to desire my ayd for the redressing of them, and repressing their tumultuous oppressions, before they shall swell to that height, as it cannot stand with the safety of the Persons and Estates of His Majesties good Subjects in *Yorke-shire*, to make any expressions of their Loyalty and Allegiance to His Majesty, unless by some of my forces they be speedily comforted and relieved.

I having seriously weighed the purport of my Commission, and finding it not only consistent with, and agreeable to the same; but knowing well His Majesties sacred Intention and constant Resolution to secure the Lives and Liberties of his Subjects by all meanes which he can compasse: I have now resolved to assist His Majesties distressed Subjects in the County of *Yorke* with competent Forces; and yet to leave this Town, and the two other Counties under my Charge, so strongly guarded, that their former security shall be no wayes discontinued or intercepted.

And therefore I do by these presents, desire all his Majesties Loyall Subjects of the County of *Yorke* to take these particulars into their serious consideration, and I expect credit to be given to them.

First, that I come not into their County by Intrusion, but by Invitation; and that from those Noblemen and Gentlemen, whom by long experience, they have known to be their soundest and sincerest Patriots, and who have promised me in their names a chearfull reception, their utmost assistance, and absolute obedience to all my Just and lawfull Commandements.

Secondly, I do solemnely promise, That I come free from the least intention of pillaging and plundering any of his Majesties good and Loyall Subjects, or of exacting any thing from them which shall be against

against the Priviledges of a free Parliament, the known Lawes of the Land, and Liberty of the Subject.

And thirdly, That I intend by my Forces to vindicate you from the violent incroachment and oppressions made upon you in any of these particulars, by those who to their owne lawlesse ends, abuse the sacred name of Parliament.

And fourthly, That I shall (during the time of my abode amongst you) do nothing of moment, but by the advice and consultation with those Noblemen and Gentlemen, who have been Solicitors to me in your behalfe; and when it shall please God to give a happy consummation to those greate businesses for which I intend to come amongst you, I shall retire my selfe and forces out of your County, with much more cheerefulnesse then I conducted them thither.

And now I desire to give satisfaction both to you of *Yorkeshire*, and all other true Protestants of this Kingdome, why I have been necessitated to take under my command and conduct diverse Popish Recusants in these Northern parts.

First, It was not his Majesties intention, nor the intention (for any thing I know) of any in authority under him, to admitt any of them into this service, if the way had not been chalked out unto His Majesty, and his Ministers, by these very men; on whose Forge this objection was hammered: Let the muster Roles of that Army which is named from the Parliament be perused, and then it shall appeare plainly, that the mannagers of that Army do exactly and distinctly know, that they now have, and for many moneths have had great numbers under their pay, both English, French and other Nations, whom at the time of their enrolement (and ever since) they did know to have been professed Papists: whereas by the contrary, it is notoriouſley knowne, that before this course was taken by the other party; his Majesty and his Ministers did not admit to, nor continue any Souldiers in pay, who were suspected to be that way inclined, or did refuse the oathes of Allegiance and Supremacy; nor that His Majesty thought it unlawfull for him so to doe, or that he did not hold his Recusant Subjects, to be as strongly obliged by the Lawes of this Land for the defence of his Person, and the Liberty of Parliaments, and Lawes of this Kingdome, as any of his Protestant Subjects; for if the Kingdome stood now under the feare of a Forraigne Invasion, is it to be conceived, that the Recusants of this

Land were by the Lawes of the same obliged to adventure their Lives and Fortunes in defence thereof? Sure the great confusion which is now in this Kingdome is of as fearfull a consequence as any foraine Invasion possibly can be, and therefore the Recusants are so farre from being disobliged, as they stand deeply obliged for giving their assistance in this time of extremity, if they shall be required; But His Majesty was very cautelous and tender in this point, and certainly would not have looked towards it, if the other Party had not first assumed that liberty to themselves, from which by the Law of the Land he saw himselfe no way barred.

If there be no barre in Law against it, then let us examine these pretended grand inconveniences, wherewith (as they alledge) it is attended: Sure the wisest Heathen Emperours that ever were, did admit into their Armies whole Legions of Christian Souldiers, whose fidelity they relied much upon, though the Emperours themselves blasphemed that God whom those Christian Souldiers adored, Look upon Christian popish Emperours; did *Charles* the fifth, that wise & Warlike Emperour, refuse the service of any of the protestants of Germany in that Army wherewith he made War upon the Protestants? No, but cherished all such of them as he did conceive to stand for the Majesty and Liberty of the Empire: Looke upon Protestant Kings and Princes; did *Henry* the fourth the late French King, while he was yet a Protestant, reject the assistance of those many French Papists, who spent their lives in asserting his Crown, and approving their Allegiance to him: Or did blessed Queene *Elizabeth* of most pretious memory, upon whose ayd and advice that great King did principally rely, go about to perswade him to dismisse all his popish Subjects out of his Army? and yet it was well known, that She was the greatest Patron and prop of the Protestant Religion in the whole world. Do our Neighbours of the United Provinces reject the auxiliary Regiments under the pay of the French King, because many of them (if not most) are Papists, so long as they are secured of their fidelity to them? the point then will not be of their Religion, but whether they may be trusted in point of fidelity and Allegiance.

But they doe alledge in that point, they are not to be trusted, since they refuse to take the Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy; It were to be wished, that those blessed times had beene perpetuated to us, in

in which it had continued a good distinction, though not between ill Papists, yet between Jesuited Papists and Protestants, the taking or refusing of those two Oathes; but wee have lived to see, that these two Oathes (to the intolerable scandall of the Protestant Religion) are indeed taken by some who call themselves Protestants, but most manifestly violated; and refused to be taken by some Papists, and yet the renour of them kept by those refusers.

Our Saviours question in the Gospell was, *Whether of the two was the better Servant, He who said he would doe what his Master bid him, but did it not: or he who said he would not doe it, but yet did it.* this latter, by our Saviours approbation, was the better Servant: It is easie to be applied: hath not His Majesty, and all the World reason to thinke that those Recusants who upon weake, yet seeming strong grounds unto them, refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, and yet at this time performe the contents of it, are farre better Subjects and (in this point) farre better Christians, then all those Protestants who have taken this Oath, and yet at this time practise quite contrary to that which is contained in it? and not onely to what is contained in it, but to what is contained in the last Protestation, which they themselves so magnified, and in it did so expressly averre the defence of the Kings Person and Dignity; so that the tumultuous Petitioners who came riding to the Parliamene through the Streets of London, with that Protestation in their hats, seemed too honest and good Subjects, like men standing upon severall Pillories with Papers in their hats, carrying in them their crime and condemnation for it.

And besides, it is well knowne, That there are other Recusants in England besides the Popish, and those are such, who will not communicate in our Service and Sacraments as they are established by the Lawes of this Kingdome; and yet some of these are admitted to sit in either House of Parliament; though, contrary to the order of Parliament, they have not received the Communion. And how many hundreds be in the adverse Army, of Anabaptists, Brownists, and other Sectaries, who by the Lawes of this Land are reputed farre more dangerous Recusants, and doe incur by the same Law, farre heavier punishments then ordinary Papists do; for they being convicted are to abjure the Land and Kingdome; whereas Papists incur onely personall or pecuniary mulcts, if they be not Priests or Jesuites.

Jesuites, or harbourers of them. If one would truly learne the damnable Doctrines of these Recusant Separatists, and foresee how, upon their owne ground and Tenents, when they shall have power to put them in practice, they will attempt the cutting of throats of all Landlords and Magistrates, and will maintaine, That it is against the Law of God for any Man to hold an Estate by Law or Birth-right; but onely according to Merit and worth. Let him read the Commentaries of *John Sleidan* a Grave and Wise Historian, who in the life of *Charles* the fifth, hath excellently set downe their lamentable Tenents and Tragedies, broached and Acted by them about the beginning of the *Lutheran* Reformation, and is now in *English*, and goes under the name of, *A warning for England*.

To conclude, I wish from my heart there were Recusants of no kind in this Kingdome; I am resolved, as I have lived, so to die in the profession of the true reformed Religion, as it now standeth established by the Lawes of the Land, and as it was professed, and practised in the purest times of peerlesse *Queene Elizabeth*, and for these few Recusants under my Command, I shall use all possible care, that they do nothing against the Lawes of this Kingdome; for I have received them, not for their Religion, but for the Allegiance which they profess to so gracious a King: whom I pray God to Protect, and long continue amongst us, and let all good People say, *Amen*.

F I N I S.
